Attorney Docket Number: FSP0030
Client Reference Number: AWS 857.US
Title: TERMINAL DEVICE IP ADDRESS AUTHENTICATION
Application Number: 10/662,656

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REMARKS

In an office action mailed on 12/02/2005, claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) an being anticipated by Skog, US Pub. 2001/0028636.

Claim 1 is cancelled, without prejudice. Claim 2 is amended into independent form to include the limitations of base claim 1. No new matter is added by the amendments. Furthermore, the amendments represent aspects of the original claims and do not raise new issues, do not require a new search, and do not require new grounds of rejection.

Rejection of Claims 2-13 Re: Skog

One aspect of claim 2 is logic which, when applied to the processor, results in locating a subscriber identifier corresponding to an IP address, locating subscriber information corresponding to the identifier, and determining whether a subscriber has access to a requested service in response to receiving a code from a terminal device, the code indicating that a unique username and password will not be provided by the terminal device. Skog provides no teaching of such a code from the terminal device.

Skog teaches that in response to a request, the RADIUS server 165 performs an authentication process for the mobile terminal 155 with the user database 170 for the mobile terminal 155. The user database 170 (which may be associated with a server) contains information on the user of the mobile terminal 155 and may request a password or other authentication data. After authentication, the access server 160 generates an accounting start request message to the RADIUS server 165. The accounting start request message comprises a request from the access server 160 to the RADIUS server 165 to access a particular application and includes the MSISDN and IP address for the mobile terminal.

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Skog provides no mention of receiving a code from the terminal device that indicates that the username and password will not be provided.

One aspect of claim 3 is logic which, when applied to the processor, results in communication of the code and IP address to a service provider. Skog ('636), Page 3, paragraphs 0029-0030 teaches that after authentication, the access server 160 generates an accounting start request message to the RADIUS server 165. The accounting start request message comprises a request from the access server 160 to the RADIUS server 165 to access a particular application and includes the MSISDN and IP address for the mobile terminal. Skog fails to teach that the IP address is provided to a service provider (as opposed to a RADIUS server, which is not a provider of terminal device services). Skog also fails to teach providing to a service provide a code from the terminal device that indicates that the username and password will not be provided.

One aspect of claim 6 is logic which, when applied to the processor, results in querying a RADIUS server to locate the subscriber identifier corresponding to the IP address. Skog does not teach querying the RADIUS server for a subscriber ID corresponding to an IP address. Skog teaches that the request from the access server 160 to the RADIUS server 165 to access a particular application already includes the MSISDN and IP address for the mobile terminal.

One aspect of claim 7 is communicating to a network, in lieu of a user name and password, a code to cause the network to authenticate and authorize access to a service, the authentication and authorization based upon an IP address assigned to the terminal device by the network and upon a unique identifier provided by the terminal device to the network during an earlier attach process.

First, Skog mentions authentication and does not discuss authorization. Second, Skog does not teach the terminal device communicating to a network, in lieu of a user name and password, a code to cause the network to authenticate and authorize access to a service.

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Skog ('636), Page 3, paragraphs 0028-0029 teaches that when a mobile terminal 155 requests use of a particular application provided by the service network 150, a request is transmitted to the RADIUS server 165 via the access server 160. In response to the request, the RADIUS server 165 performs an authentication process for the mobile terminal 155 with the user database 170 for the mobile terminal 155. The user database 170 (which may be associated with a server) contains information on the user of the mobile terminal 155 and may request a password or other authentication data. After authentication, the access server 160 generates an accounting start request message to the RADIUS server 165.

Again, Skog only discusses authentication and does not discuss authorization. Also no code is being communicated to the network in lieu of a user name and password.

One aspect of claim 8 is client logic associated with a service provider, which, when applied to the processor to access the service provider, results in communicating the code (a code having the special meaning to indicate that a user name and password will not be provided) and IP address to the network in lieu of communicating a user name and password. There is no mention in Skog of the client having service provider-specific logic. There is no mention of communicating the IP address and a special code from the terminal device in lieu of user name and password.

One aspect of claim 9 is receiving a code from a terminal device that indicates that a user name and password will not be provided by the terminal device. Again, Skog provides no mention of any such specific code.

Another aspect of claim 9 is locating a subscriber identifier corresponding to an IP address of the terminal device, in response to receiving the code from the terminal device. Skog provides no teaching that a subscriber id is located in response to receiving such a code.

One aspect of claim 10 is communicating the code and IP address to at least one service provider to obtain authorization for the services of the at least one service provider. Skog teaches authentication, not authorization. Furthermore, Skog teaches that

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the IP address (but not the special code) are communicated to a RADIUS server for purposes of authentication, not to a service provider for purposes of authorization. And of course, Skog fails to teach at all the use of a special code from the terminal device indicating that name/password information will not be provided.

Conclusion

The claims include aspects that are not taught nor implied by Skog. The rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) therefore cannot stand. Amendment has been made to claim 2 involving aspects of the original claims, for which no new matter is added, and for which no new search or new grounds of rejection are required.

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